BULLER'S LOST BATTLE.

BCERS TOO QUICK FOR HIM AT COLENSO.

THE DUTCH HAD ONLY TEN GUNS, BUT THEY MADE HAVOC OF THE BRITISH INFANTRY-BELATED PRECAUTIONS.

[Copyright; 1889: By The New-York Tribune.] [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Dec. 20, 6 a. m.-Bennet Burleigh The Telegraph" an account of the Tugela battle which expands the information conveyed from other sources. General Buller did not artillery with both flanks, and the inference that all the cavalry was away to movement in that direction. Mr. Burleigh says definitely that both cavalry and artillery were with each wing. The British front extended a distance of six miles, while the marvellous rapidity of the Boer movements gave them, as it were, a front in the air, enabling them to change and diversify positions as occa-

had only ten guns, and adds British naval guns made not seem to have been silenced, and apparently of the Boer guns, which were making havoc of the British infantry. In all probability Buller's troops were under an artillery fire, although they could not make an adequate reply.

end to the system by which the Boers are enshled to gain so much information. General Gatacre has issued an order forbidding residents in the Sterkstroom district to move about except on Saturdays, and then only with permits. General Methuen has directed all civflians resident within three miles of the British camp to report at his headquarters. I. N. F.

SOLID FOR THE WAR.

REMARKABLE OUTBURST OF PATRIOTIC FERVOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(Copyright; 1899; By The New-York Tribune.) [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, Dec. 20, 1 a. m .- Whatever may be going on at the seat of war, there is an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm in England and Scotland worthy of the noblest traditions of the Elizabethan era. The Ministers have appealed to the nation for men to fight the battle of the empire in South Africa, and the response is fairly electric. Battalion after battalion of mili-Chesham is enlisting a body of three thousand peomanry cavalry, and the number can be douiled. London regiments of the volunteer force are ready to provide fifty thousand trained citi-Wales, Scotland and North Ireland come offers by which that number of volunteers can be trebled. The fibre of British patriotism is as as it was in the time of the Spanish Armada. There are no signs of flinching in any quarter from the defence of the empire. The Ministers have put the nation on its mettle, and can now pick and choose the men they want and hold immense reserves behind for future drafts. Mr. Goschen reports that the Admiralty has already provided sea transport for 120,000 troops of all arms to South Africa. Another 120,000 are available if the Ministers

THE WORK OF THE WAR OFFICE.

The War Office, while embarrassed by the spirit and fervor, of this national uprising, is going methodically about the work of reinforcing the British army now under fire. Seventh and Eighth divisions will be mobilized like the previous divisions, with army reservists. In this way what remains of the army reserve, nominally 78,000 men, will be brought into ac tive service. Nine battalions of militia will be sent to Africa out of the twenty-four embodied, the preference being shown for artillerymen. How large a force of volunteers will be em played is not yet determined, but artillerymen again will be specially favored, and also the best marksmen among the riflemen. The yeomanry force barely exceeds ten thousand, but the War Office will take all these sturdy rural cavalrymen it can get. It will also encourage enlistment of the mounted forces in Canada and other colonies and avail itself fully of assistance from the loyalists of Cape Colony and Natal. To what extent India will be allowed to known. The nation is united in prosecution of the war, even Mr. Campbell-Bannerman declining last night at Edinburgh to discuss Mr.

Chamberlain's policies. From the theatre of war come casualty lists which are always brimming with fatal significance to sorrowing friends, and mutilated accounts of Buller's battle which serve to puzzle the military critics and bewilder the public. "The Times" to-day has one of the clearest ac counts, from which it is evident that General Clery attacked the enemy in front and on the flank, and that the entire force was virtually engaged for a distance of over three miles, with Hart's brigade forcing a passage of the river on the extreme left and Barton's brigade and Lord Dundenald's cavalry assailing a strong position instead of thwarting the counter attack on the extreme right. There were repulses at each end, although Hart's battalions crossed the river and Barton's men reached Colenso by a series of brilliant rushes. Hildyard's brigade attacked in the centre simultaneously with Hart's brigade, and Lyttleton's brigade was engaged in supporting one brigade and then the other. There was a series of repulses, owing to

the exposed positions of the British forces.

NEW LIGHT ON BULLER'S BATTLE. The capture of Long's guns and Dundonald's fruitiess charge were among the closing incidents of a disastrous day. The loss of the guns is an incident which the censor does not allow the correspondents to explain. But these fragmentary recitals tend to refute many strictures based upon General Buller's report. There was Africa. Earl Dudley and other titled officers a general attack all along the line, and Hart's passage of the river was covered scientifically by artillery and by the continuous action of Hildyard's and Barton's brigades. Criticism of went into the battle and for having two instead of one. drifts under his eyes where a crossing might we own report seemed to justify it. There are also indications that Long's guns were lost because he knew that they were outclassed in range and was striving to keep as close to the enemy's position as possible. The Dutch defence vas clearly most cleverly conducted. The Boor

batteries remained silent under a heavy fire, and their positions were not unmasked until the British troops were exposed without cover. Always hunters, in war these Dutch farmers invariably remain concealed until their prey is well within reach and within carefully measured distance. The judgment now expressed by military men is that the British frontal attack was scientific and well devised, but that it ought not to have been attempted, since so strong a position should have been approached warily in the course of a week's siege, without the risks of a single day's rush. These critics do not know, however, what information Buller had respecting the precise condition of White's force. Reports of the prevalence of enteric fever and dysentery in the Ladysmith garrison are certainly anything but reassuring. Buller's friends now say that he has been superseded owing to his magnanimity. Clery was in command during the battle, but General Buller took the entire responsibility of The general miscarriage of the camdefinitely mention that he had cavalry and paign, in which an army corps is scattered and tied up, is due, however, to Buller's management, and the results are disastrous and humfl-

REPORTS FROM THE FRONT.

iating to British pride.

Reports that General Buller had crossed the Tugela and that General Methuen's communications had been cut off were current yesterday, but were not officially confirmed at a late hour Sir Charles Warren's battalions are evidently moving up to De Aar, where they can co-operate in the defence of Methuen's line against raiding. Modder River. The impasse there is as complete as on the Tugela. The Dutch, while un able to take either Ladysmith or Kimberley, are in a position to starve them out by preventing relief, and are also obstructing the British invasion of their own territories by Gatacre and

A most impressive service in memory of soldiers killed during the war was held at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday, with dirges by the Coldstream band and solemn anthems by a full The Duke of Cambridge, Sir Donald Stewart, Lord Lansdowne, the Lord Mayor and all the civic dignitaries of the city were present, with a vast concourse of spectators and wor-I. N. F.

BOER TACTICS AT THE TUGELA. THEIR GUNS SILENT UNTIL THE BRITISH

WERE WELL WITHIN RANGE. Chieveley Camp, Natal, Dec. 15.-The relief column continued its advance from Chieveley early this morning, intending to assail the Boer positions, which were known to be very strong to the westward and northwest of Colenso. During the two preceding days the Boers had allowed themselves to be bombarded without condescending to reply with a single shot. They further gave half an hour's opening this morning without an exchange, when, suddenly, they belched out a stream of fire from all their intrenchments, besides opening a fearful cannonade with all their quick-firers, field and siege guns, which were posted from end to end of their positions. When their presence and actual positions had been determined the British naval brigade began shelling all the ridges north of the town with marvellous accuracy. At this time the artillery attached to General tia is volunteering for foreign service. Lord Hart's division was busy among the entrenchments on the hills on the British left, under cover of which the Irish infantry brigade marched out in extended order to cross the river and attack. Undoubtedly aiming at this zen soldiers at short notice, and from England, battery, the Boers sent several shells near the ambulance train, which was forced to change its position.

While this was going on the field artillery on Boers' left flank, their excellent practice attracting the attention of the Boers, who retaliated with a scathing fire, almost demolishing all

TEN THOUSAND MOUNTED INFANTRY. A BODY TO BE CALLED IMPERIAL YEO-

consented to mobilize a force which General Buller is credited with having demanded all along as an essential of success in South Africa, namely ten thousand mounted infantry. This morning the War Office issued an order to the effect that the Government had decided to raise for South Africa a mounted infantry force, to be called Imperial Yeomanry, and to be recruited from yeomanry, volunteers and civilians possessing the requisite qualifications. Enlistment will be for one year, or during the continuance of the war. The men must be between twenty and thirty-five years of age and of equal physique to the ordinary cavalry soldier. Officers and men are to provide their own horses and to wear neutral tint cloth shooting jackets (not necessarily uniform), felt hats, breeches and gaiters. All must be good riders and marksmen,

The same order invites every volunteer regiment that is linked with a regular battalion serving at the front to supply a full company, which will take the place of the mounted in-

fantry of the regiment. These arrangements are expected to result in considerable force. The enrolled strength of the yeomanry forces, which originated in the troublous period of the French Revolution, is now 10,433. Their services have never before

been called for in war. The Lord Mayor of London, Alfred Newton, is raising and equipping a force of a thousand volunteers among the City Corps. The large city firms are contributing the necessary ex-

Colonel Sir Charles Howard Vincent. nandant of the Queen's Westminster Voluneers, has also offered to raise a regiment of a thousand picked marksmen.

The enthusiasm of volunteer enlistments continues, and promises to give the Government

ample material. Rudyard Kipling addressed a meeting at Rottingdean last evening, called for the purpose of

forming a volunteer company. Ninety per cent of the members of the Hontorable Artillery Company of London have vol-

unteered for service in South Africa. Two-thirds of the Inns of Court Volunteers, composed of barristers and solicitors, have like-

wise tendered their services. The newspapers are full of stories showing the unanimity with which the volunteers and yeomanry are responding to the call to arms. Lord Chesham, commanding officer of the Royal Buckinghamshire Yeomanry, is to command the force of three thousand yeomanry which he has been authorized to organize for service in South

will accompany him. Some of the papers express considerable misgivings at troops going from India to South Africa. They think the risks too great, and General Buller for not knowing his mind when that it may lead to two continents being ablaze

The most ample recognition is given in the made is now shown to be unjust, although his press to the great outburst of loyalty in Canada, and the remarks of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the

LIMITED TRAIN-NO EXCESS FARE. Every day in the year to St. Louis, by New-York Central's fast Southwestern Limited.—Advt. WEEKS LETS KINSLEY GO. GEN. LAWTON KILLED.

THE EXPERT'S CROSS-EXAMINATION SHOT BY A REBEL SHARPSHOOTER AT FINISHED.

William J. Kinsley, the prosecution's handwriting expert in the Molineux trial, was allowed to leave the stand at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the relief of every one whose duties compel them to be in attendance at the trial. For two weeks short of one day Mr. Kinsley has been giving testimony, and since noon of Thursday last he has been under cross-examination. The sum and substance of his evidence is that Molineux wrote the address on the wrapper of the poison package, because by applying the rules employed by experts in determining the authorship of disputed handwritings he had found similarities of characteristics in the defendant's admitted handwriting and the writings which the defence contends were not penned by Molineux. On the other hand, Bartow S. Weeks ceeded in appreciably weakening the framework of theory upon which admittedly Mr. Kinsley's expert conclusions were built. Mr. Kinsley has a eliminated Molineux entirely from the case, but alighting upon such an apparently trivial coincihe discovered to have been written on the wrapand upon an envelope addressed by the defendant in such a way as to resemble an enlarged

Again Mr. Weeks drew from the witness that without the assistance of the "Barnet" and "Cornish" letters he could not possibly have traced any connection between Molineux's writing and that on the package. Moreover, he has conceded that the worked was a specimen of the defendant's handwriting which, at the request of the witness, was vorded just as was the address on the wrapper, and which the witness also asked should be written so as to conform with the vertical style of the on the wrapper. Lastly, Mr. Kinsley has admitted that the application of his rules relating such technically vital particulars as spacing. speed, slant and general proportioning brought out little uniformity in these characteristics in the address, as compared with the other writings.

A MILLION WORDS ON THE RECORD.

These are the salient points of Mr. Kinsley's testily, but it has taken a fortnight to get them before the jury. The loquacity that has marked the progress of the case was strikingly brought to mind vesterday when at 3 o'clock, just as Mr. Kinsley's ong cross-examination came to an end, the official stenographer told the reporters that the number of words taken down in shorthand had then reached million. A more comprehensive idea of what a million words means may be gathered from th knowledge that they take up 555 solidly set column of The Tribune, and yet only a few of the small army of witnesses who have been subporned have

When Mr. Kinsley resumed the stand yesterday morning Mr. Weeks mementa fly abandoned technical analysis and asked the witness to describe the defendant's handwriting. This the witness did in manner which made it possible for the lay mind to understand the expert. Mr. Kinsley said it was a jerky, exceedingly rapid hand, somewhat effeminate, and indicated extreme nervousness. It was only slightly effeminate, not wholly, inasmuch as it had the vigor of a free business style. The hand erratic and indicated a rapid action of the mind. These characteristics the expert declared he had found running through both the admitted and the disputed handwriting. At some length, Mr. Weeks dwelt upon the results of writing independently and copying somebody else's writing The expert admitted that a person writing down his own ideas would write unconsciously, and con unced, while when one was copying somebody else's writing his penmanship vas sure to be nearer to the copy book, and would be more or less constrained and unnatural. This admission Mr. Weeks will undoubtedly take advantage of to show request of the prosecution, with the poison address to copy fro.n, which writing the prosecution took as a standard of comparison, ought not to be taken as a specimen of Molineux's natural writing. Mr. Weeks also made another important point when he asked: "You have stated that the defendant's writing is erratic. You have also pointed out what you term characteristic resemblances and characteristic dissimilarities in his penmanship. Now, do you think mere resemblances in letters etween admitted specimens and disputed exhibits

amount to anything?" "I do," replied the witness "But," Mr. Weeks asked, putting the question to which he had been gradually working, slowly and mpressively, "if you get an example of a person's handwriting who is erratic in his style, and who is of nervous temperament, who writes rapidly, you rould pick therefrom letters which would resemble any other handwriting in the world-you could

find almost anything, couldn't you?" ADMITS THAT HE COULD NOT.

The witness hesitated and shifted uneasily in his chair for some seconds, but finally answered that he could not. The witness was next asked to state what importance he gave to the question of "pen pressure." He explained at some length just what was meant by "pen pressure," and wound up by saying that he did not think it of any great importance in determining disputed handwriting.

A long and heated controversy was a little later aroused between counsel, when Mr. Weeks sought to have a specimen of the handwriting of Fellx J. Gallagher introduced in evidence. Mr. Osborne vigorously objected, and, beating the air with his fists, said: "If Mr. Weeks intends to show that Gallagher sent the poison to Cornish I am willing that his request should be granted, but Mr. Weeks is not going to do any such thing."

"The shrewdness of Mr. Osborne in knowing out defence at this time marks him as a man of par-

ticularly keen perception," Mr. Weeks replied. The conflict between the counsel grew bitter and noisy, despite the admonitions of the Recorder, finally asked for what purpose Mr. Weeks wished the writing admitted. "As a standard of comparison," Mr. Weeks answered, whereupon the Court ruled against him, but permitted the specimens to be marked for identification. Gallagher's name was frequently mentioned in the earlier in vestigations of the case, and the reason Mr. Weeks

name was frequently mentioned in the earlier investigations of the case, and the reason Mr. Weeks fought so stoutly for the admission of his writing in evidence was, it was said in court, because of the similarity it bears to Molineux's writing.

Continuing his examination of Mr. Kinsley, counsel for the defence took the somewhat original course of asking the witness if he would do some vertical handwriting himself for the jury. Mr. Kinsley consented, and seating himself at the table wrote the famous poison address. At counsel's request he then reproduced on the blackboard some of the characters of his own handwriting. Mr. Weeks sought to show that there were peculiarities in the writing which the expert had testified arities in the writing which the expert had testified he had never found in any writing other than the defendant's. Mr. Kinsley, however, denied the suggestions, as Mr. Weeks pointed out one after another what he contended were characteristics similar to some of those in Molineux's writing.

Proceeding to inquire into Mr. Kinsley's record as an expert. Mr. Weeks asked the witness whether, in the case of Mildred Brewster, in Vermont, he had used an envelope as a standard of comparison which he knew was not in the defendant's handwriting, and which, it was subsequently proved, was not. Mr. Kinsley denied the inslinuation, and then coming to the Nason case, Mr. Weeks asked him about the error which he had admittedly made in that matter. Mr. Kinsley was allowed to make a long explanation to the fury, the pith of which was that in the first instance he had been supplied with only one specimen of Nason's handwriting upon which to work, but later, when more specimens were given to him, he found he had made a mistake in attributing certain signatures to Nason.

In his redirect examination the principal point in the mistake in attributing certain signatures to

Nason.

In his redirect examination the principal point made by Mr. Osborne was that in January last, when the witness was collaborating with Mr. Carvalho, the defendant's expert, the latter had expressed the opinion that the hand which wrote the "Barnett' and "Cornish" letters also wrote the poison package address.

John F. Tyrrell, a handwriting expert from Milwaukee, was put on the stand just before the adjournment, and testified briefly that in his opinion the defendant wrote all the exhibits in the case.

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

GOTHAM PLAY TO-NIGHT, WORK TO-MORROW. Lackawanna's new train, in service Dec. 17, leaves New York 11:40 P. M., reaching Buffalo 11:20 A. M., Scranton 4:05 A. M., Oswego 9:00 A. M., Binghamton 5:40 A. M., Elmira 7:00 A. M., Advt.

SAN MATEO.

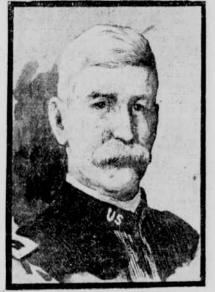
YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE TRIAL HE WAS WALKING ALONG THE FIRING LINE JUST BEFORE HIS TROOPS CAPTURED THE FILIPINO

Manila, Dec. 19 .- Major General Henry W. Lawton was shot and killed at San Mateo to- taneous. day. He was standing in front of his troops, and was shot in the breast and died immedi-

ately General Lawton left here Monday night, having returned from his northern operations White interfered in behalf of Cunningham, when Saturday, to lead an expedition through Mari- the negro drew a revolver from his pocket and quina Valley, which has been an insurgent fired, the ball penetrating White's abdomen, stronghold throughout the war. The valley has making a fatal wound. garrison Mariquina.

LED THE NIGHT MARCH.

The night was one of the worst of the season A terrific rain had begun and is still continuing. Accompanied by his staff and Troop I, 4th Cavalry, General Lawton set out at 9 o'clock, in advance of the main force, consisting of the 11th Cavalry and one battalion each of the 20th and 27th Infantry, which started from La Loma at midnight. With a small escort he led the way



MAJOR GENERAL H. W. LAWTON. Who was killed yesterday at San Mateo by a rebel sharpshooter.

through an almost pathless country a distance of fifteen miles, over hills and through canerocks and sliding down the hills. Before daybreak the command had reached the head of the valley.

San Mateo was attacked at 8 o'clock, and a three hours' fight ensued. This resulted in few casualties on the American side, apart from the death of General Lawton, but the attack was difficult because of the natural defences of the town.

TARGET FOR REBEL MARKSMEN

General Lawton was walking along the firing line, within three hundred yards of a small sharpshooters' trench, conspicuous in the big white helmet he always were and a light yellow rain coat. He was also easily distinguishsharpshooters directed several close shots, which General Lawton's attention to the danger he was in, but he only laughed, with his usual contempt for bullets. Suddenly he exclaimed, "I am shot," clenched his hands in a desperate effort to stand erect, and fell into the arms of a staff officer.

Orderlies rushed across the field for the sur geons, who dashed up ... mediately, but their efforts were useless. The body was taken to a clump of bushes and laid upon a stretcher, the familiar white helmet covering the face of the

WEPT FOR THEIR BRAVE COMMANDER. Almost at this moment the cheers of the American troops rushing into San Mateo were mingled wart cavalrymen forded the river to the town, carrying the litter on their shoulders, the staff preceding with the colors and a cavalry escort following. The troops filed barehbaded through the building where the body was laid, and many a tear fell from the eyes of men who had long followed the intrepid Lawton. The entire command was stricken with grief, as though each man had suffered a personal loss.

Owing to the condition of the country, which is impassable so far as vehicles are concerned, the body could not be brought to Manila to-day, Mrs. Lawton and the children are living in a Government residence formerly occupied by a Spanish general.

San Mateo lies between a high mountain be hind and a broad, shallow stream in front with wide sand bars, which the insurgent trenches and the buildings commanded. The Americans were compelled to ford the river under fire. It volleying across preparatory to passing the stream that General Lawton was shot. All except the officers were behind cover. A staff officer was wounded about the same time, and one other officer and seven men were wounded.

After three hours' shooting the Filipinos were dispersed into the mountains. Colonel Lockett took command when General Lawton fell.

CONFIRMED BY GENERAL OTIS. DEATH OF GENERAL LAWTON CAUSES

Washington, Dec. 19.-The War Department o-night received the following official confirmation of the killing of General Lawton, near San

Manila.-Géneral Lawton, engaged in driving insurgents from San Mateo, section of country northeast of Manila, killed instantly at 9:30 vesterday morning. A great loss to us and his country.

General Lawton's death greatly shocked the officials of the War Department, to nearly all of whom he was known personally. Hitherto his luck in battle had been marvellous. had been in hundreds of skirmishes and midnight attacks. He was regarded as a man of action and of splendid courage, but was not considered reckless. He never exposed his men without due consideration of the risks and the stake. His men knew this, and would unhesitatingly follow his lead under what seemed to be the most desperate conditions.

The Indians came to know him as the most active, vigilant, wary and determined of foes, and his pursuit and capture of Geronimo, the famous Apache chieftain, has gone down in history as one of the most remarkable campaigns ever undertaken with the small force in hand. General Miles picked out Lawton to lead the chase after the Indian chief, and for

LYNCHING FOLLOWS MURDER.

NEGRO WORKMAN IN PENNSYLVANIA KILLS SUPERINTENDENT, IS CHASED AND SHOT BY A MOB.

Dunbar, Penn., Dec. 19 .- Sanford White, Superintendent of Construction of the W. J. Rainey Coke Company, was shot and killed today by David Pierce, a colored employe. Pierce then fled to the mountains, followed by an angry mob. He was discerned in hiding, and riddled with bullets. His death was instan-

The trouble began with a quarrel between Pierce and Richard Cunningham, superintendent of the Mount Vernon works of the W. J. Rainey Company, over a question of work.

several times been invaded, but never held by Immediately after firing Pierce ran for his life the Americans. General Geronimo was sup- with more than two hundred persons in hot purposed to have there the largest organized force suit. He was chased for more than two miles north of Manila, and General Otls wished to before his wouldbe captors came within shooting distance, but as soon as they did he was made the target for a shower of bullets. He fell with seven wounds through his body, and

died in a short time. White was about fifty years old, married, and had several children. Pierce, the murderer, came to Mount Braddock recently from Virginia. Nothing is known of his family, but he was considered a dangerous character. The murder caused so much excitement that Pierce would probably have been hanged had he been brought back alive.

SPAIN KEEPING HER PLEDGES.

WILL CONTINUE PAYMENTS UNDER THE TREATY OF 1834.

Washington, Dec. 19.-The Spanish Government has undertaken to continue the payments which it was pledged to make under the treaty of 1834, and the State Department has been informed that the Government at Madrid has drawn two drafts for the payment of the interest due on what are known as the "perpetual | cates. rentes of 1834." These drafts cover the arrears of interest for the years 1898 and 1899, the payments having been suspended on the outbreak of war. It was entirely within the technical rights of the Spanish Government under international law to refuse to be bound by the treaty of 1834, and its action is regarded by the State Department as peculiarly gracious.

The payments under this treaty are made on account of illegal blockading operations by the Spanish naval forces early in this century, when the Spanish South and Central American colonies were struggling to achieve their freedom. American shipping and mercantile interests generally suffered from these blockading operations, and a joint commission assessed damages against the Spanish Government in favor of the American claimants to the amount of about \$600,000. Instead of paying the cash, the Spanish Government, with the consent of the United States Government, as well as of the cialmants, inscribed the names of the latter on what is known as the roll of "perpetual rentes," guaranteeing to pay the claimants the interest on this principal in perpetuity.

GERMANY ANNEXES SAMOA.

MATAAFA CHOSEN KING-DRIVING OUT THE MALIETOANS.

Apia, Samon, Dec. 13, via Auckland, New-Zealand, Dec. 19.-The German flag was hoisted over the courthouse to-day, as an official notification of the annexation of the islands by agreement to Germany. The German consul, on board the Cormoran, was interviewed by the Samoan chiefs. He replied that the Samoans could have their own king and chiefs. They then informed the consul that Mataafa would be selected. Having declared their government established, the Mataafaltes are driving the Malietoans out of the villages. Trouble appears imminent.

WILL NOT LIVE UNDER GERMAN RULE. Chicago, Dec. 19.-The correspondent of "The Evening Post" writes as follows from Apia, under date of November 21:

date of November 21:

The news that Samoa—that is, Upolu and Savali—is to be handed over to Germany was received here with great annoyance by those British who have so long and conspicuously worked to bring the place under British domination. The chances are that most of these people will leave Samoa for good. The small Malistoan party, who had hoped to get into power long enough to ask officially for British protection, are very downhearted, and some of them talk of moving up to Tutulia, so as to live under the Stars and Stripes.

So far the Germans have quietly enjoyed their success, no public demonstrations of any kind having been made. It is not at all likely that business in the Islands will be seriously affected, and the chances are that affairs here will be much improved.

STANDARD OIL NOT INVOLVED IN BRIBERY

CASE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL MONNETT OF OHIO

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 19.—The Supreme Court handed down a decision to-day dismissing the ribery case of Attorney General Monnett against the Standard Oll Company. The Attorney General furnished information to the effect that he was approached by Charles Squire, of New-York, with a bribe of \$400,000 if he would permit the cases pending against the Standard Oll Company to go by default. It was asserted that Mr. Squire was the representative of F. B. Squire, secretary of the Standard Oil Company, Frank Haskell and Frank Rocke-feller, son of the president of the company. The decision dismisses the case on the ground that the nformation does not connect the Standard Oil Company with the attempt at bribery stated herein.

therein.

The Court holds that "the paper filed in the clerk's office should not be passed on, for the reason that the charges are not presented in any recognized form requiring the action of this Court, and for the further reason that no charge is made directly nor indirectly against the Standard Oil recognized form requests that no charge is made and for the further reason that no charge is made directly nor indirectly against the Standard Oil Company of attempting to bribe the Attorney General or any officer of this court in the discharge of his duties in the proceedings now pending in this court charging that company with contempt in not obeying the former order and judgment of this Court. An attempt to bribe the Attorney General in any matter not pending in this court is not within its jurisdiction in the first instance. Proceedings by indictment would be the proper course ceedings by indictment would be the proper course. ceedings by indictment would be the proper to insuch case, that the party may have trial by jury if demanded."

H. W. OLIVER MAY SUCCEED FRICK. .

CONFERENCES HERE ABOUT THE REORGANIZA-TION OF THE CARNEGIE STEEL

INTERESTS.

Various conferences have been held in this city within the last week, both at the Holland House and at the home of Andrew Carnegie, relative to the organization and operation of the Carnegie steel interests. It is rumored that H. W. Oliver, of Pittsburg, may be chosen to succeed Mr. Frick as chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company. Mr. Frick, A. R. Peacock, first vice-president of the Carnegie Company, and H. W. Oliver have all been here within the last week in consultation with Mr.

At Mr. Carnegie's home last night Mr. Carnegie declined to discuss the affairs of the steel company that hears his name. At the Holland House it was said that Mr. Frick, Mr. Oliver and Mr. Peacock had all been there within the week, but no one of them could be found last night.

Mr. Oliver is a trained and experienced steel man, has large interests in connection with the Carnegie Steel Company, and his succession to Mr. Frick's place is considered not unlikely.

MARCEL-HABERT APPEARS IN COURT. Paris, Dec. 19.-M. Marcel-Habert, member of the Chamber of Deputies for Rambouillet, who is one of the defendants in the conspiracy trial now in progress before the Senate sitting as the High Court, made his first appearance before the tribunal to-day. He was immediately placed under arrest and ---

HOARSENESS can be quickly relieved with

BANKS GIVE MORE RELIEF.

LOAN FUND OF \$10,000,000 GIVEN TO

THE MARKET. TRUST COMPANIES REQUESTED TO LEND

BONDS TO CLEARING HOUSE COM-MITTEE OR BANKS TO HELP DEPOSIT OF INTERNAL

CEIPTS.

Banks of the Clearing House Association, which on Monday afternoon arrested the panic in the stock market by sending \$8,000,000 of loanable funds into the Street, yesterday again came to the relief of the situation, making up a further fund of \$10,000,000 which was promptly placed at the disposal of the market. This action, supplemented by the better feeling in London and the announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury would deposit internal revenue receipts with the banks, had a speedy and potent effect in lowering the rates for call money and in advancing the prices of securities, the market closing with the general list ruling much higher

than at the close of business on Monday.

The Clearing House Committee met yesterday morning and was in session for forty minutes. After the meeting, which adjourned a little before noon, it was announced that the sum of \$10,000,000 had been subscribed by a number of banks for use in the stock market, this sum to be loaned by President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank on such terms as it might seem best to him to make. The banks subscribing the \$10,000,000 are said to have been the Gallatin National Bank, the Importers and Traders' National, the First National, the Fourth National, the National Union, the Chemical National, the Chase National, the Hanover National, the National Bank of Commerce, the Corn Exchange Bank and the Bank of the Manhattan Company. It was the sense of the Clearing House Committee at this conference that the situation did not call for the issuance of Clearing House certifi-

Yesterday afternoon another meeting of the Clearing House Committee was held, at which the following resolution was adopted, its object being to enable the banks to take full advantage of Secretary Gage's offer of Monday to increase the deposits of Government moneys in the local

Resolved, That the Clearing House Committee request the trust companies of New-York to lend their United States bonds to the Clearing House Committee or to the banks direct for the purpose of facilitating the deposit of Internal revenue receipts in the banks, and in this manner relieving the money market.

It was reported at the close of the day that this request had met a cordial response from many of the trust companies, about \$20,000,000 of United States bonds having already been turned over to the Clearing House Committee unanimous in complying with the request, however. John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company, for instance, said yes-

terday afternoon "The banks had better mind their own busi-There is plenty of work for them to do in conducting their business, and they had better leave the trust company men to manage their own affairs. No, I haven't received any resolution from the Clearing House Committee. have heard some talk about it, but if there is

A prominent trust company executive, whose name cannot be given, said of the Clearing House Committee's suggestion:

any such resolution they had better rescind it."

"No one is going to get me to break a law." REPLY FROM MR. TAPPEN.

President Tappen, of the Gallatin National Bank, on these animadversions being repeated

to him replied: "Then why did the trust companies creat this condition? They created it by calling all their loans yesterday and not lending any money. We found the market rushing into a panic, and we held a meeting and put money into the market. The syndicate money to-day was started at 20 per cent, and was loaned down to 6 per cent, about \$5,000,000, one-half the sum subscribed, being placed out on call in

the course of the day." Another well known bank president said of the

attitude of some of the trust companies; We found the situation growing desperate and loaned money to relieve it. If the resolution adopted by the Clearing House Committee looks to a violation of the law, or if there is any impropriety whatever in it, the trust companies need not loan their bonds. But I understand that their response to the committee's resolution was quite general among the larger companies, and that some of the smaller ones also turned in

While the resolution of the Clearing House Committee was addressed to "the trust companies of New-York," several of the largest of these institutions-among them the United States Trust Company, of which Mr. Stewart is president; the Central Trust Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and the North American Trust Company-have no official connection with the Clearing House Association. Sixteen of the local trust companies are in a sense affiliated with the Associated Banks by reason of effecting their clearances through Clearing House institutions, these trust companies being the following: The Atlantic Trust Company, Colonial, City, Continental, Fifth Avenue, Knickerbocker, Manhattan, Mercantile, Metropolitan, New-York Security and Trust, Real Estate Trust, State, Trust Company of America, Union, United States Mortgage and

Trust and the Washington Trust Company. The Sub-Treasury yesterday received from six depository banks United States bonds to the aggregate amount of \$6,660,500, which were deposited to secure internal revenue receipts which will be lodged with the banks under the terms of Secretary Gage's offer. It is estimated that these receipts will come to the banks at the rate of about \$1,000,000 a day, thus steadily swelling the amount of money which can be appiled to the relief of the market's needs. It was reported yesterday that the Clearing House Committee might soon endeavor to secure from local savings banks, as well as from trust companies, loans of United States bonds which could be deposited with the Sub-Treasury as collateral for additional Government funds to

be placed on deposit with the depository banks. INDIVIDUALS APPEAR AS LENDERS.

The National City Bank yesterday received about \$4,000,000 of Government deposits, and promptly loaned this sum on call at 6 per cent. Besides this money and the \$5,000,000 of "bank syndicate" funds loaned on the Exchange, many individual operators and firms appeared as lenders, Henry Clews & Co., for example, having put out \$1,400,000 on call early in the day at 25 per cent, and later on having loaned an additional \$750,000 at 2 per cent. According to one authority, the call loans made yesterday aggregated about \$12,000,000, the opening being at 30 per cent, at which rate \$1,500,000 was loaned. Thereafter the rate steadily declined, \$1,000,000 being loaned at 25 per cent, \$3,000,000 at 20, \$1,000,000 at 15, \$2,000,000 at 10, \$3,000,-000 to \$4,000,000 at 6 per cent, and a few hun-

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